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The sooner the Democratic party is turned out of power the sooner the country will be restored to a healthy commercial and financial condition.

Every time the President makes an appointment the heart of some Indiana Democrat aches. The application of a hopeful Hoosier seems to be on file for every office in sight.

Senator Voorhees and his kind are very savage against American robber barons, but they have no compunctions about legislating for the robber baron manufacturers of Europe.

The Journal is confessedly and proudly partisan, but it believes that it does not exceed conservative estimates when it declares that this week's elections indicate a Republican year.

The New York Sun says Governor Tillman is engaged in guaranteeing to South Carolina a Populist form of government. Governors Lewelling and Waite have been doing the same thing in Kansas and Colorado.

Indiana Democrats should take warning from the fate of the Cass county man who left their party to join the Populists and died the same day. Any number of Democrats have joined the Republicans this year, and are not only alive but happy.

Here is a "rule in three:" If it took the finance committee of the Senate, consisting of eleven members, two months to complete their amendments of the Wilson bill and get it before the Senate, how long will it take that body, consisting of eighty-eight, to

The "battle in the Soudan" reported yesterday reads like an echo of past years, and brings up reminiscences of Gordon, of the Mahdi, of endless parliamentary wrangling in England and of a host of other things which Englishmen do not care to remember.

Colonel Brackinridge seems either to have exercised much intelligence in destroying the letters he received from Miss Pollard or else to have had rare good luck in preserving them, for those incriminating her are in evidence, and those incriminating him are missing.

Mr. Bland thinks if the Republicans in the House would refrain from voting that the seigniorage bill would pass over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of Democrats. Thus again the administration depends on Republican votes to save it from its own party.

Patrick Walsh, the new Senator from Georgia, is spoken of by persons who want to be complimentary as a "gentleman of the old school." The trouble is that there are too many gentlemen of the old school, the most of them from the South, in Congress now. They haven't learned anything for thirty years.

From this on the debate on the tariff bill in both houses and in the conference committee, where it will finally go, will be mainly a struggle between the sugar and whisky interests to retain the favors granted them by the finance committee. Both interests are marshaling their lobbies, and the fight will be a bitter one. Whichever wins the people will suffer, their only hope being that the trusts may kill each other.

It was a useless sacrifice that the little girl at Guilford, Ind., made when she stood on the railroad track with the younger sister whose foot had caught and let herself be mangled rather than desert her companion, but it meant "nerve," courage and the spirit of which martyrs are made. Few older persons would have equaled her in daring, even if the act would have availed to avert danger from the little one.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the American people consumed nearly 650,000,000 pounds of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent. of the world's supply. As the American people are only 5 per cent. of the world's population, and as they consume 27 per cent. of the world's supply of wool, it is not surprising that foreign wool producers and manufacturers of woolen goods are rejoicing over the prospect of getting control of this market.

The action of Guatemala relative to the interest on her bonds held in England may have important results in the financial world and may possibly lead to international complications. The interest, which by the way is not due until the 1st of next July, is payable in gold, but as Guatemala is on a silver basis and her silver dollar is only worth 40 cents in gold, she is either unable to pay the interest or unwilling to assume the loss involved, and has therefore given notice that the interest will not be paid. This will cause a great commotion among the bondholders and an earnest appeal to the British government to take

some action in the premises. This the government will be pretty sure to do, but what its action will be remains to be seen. It may order a man-of-war to Guatemala to enforce the payment of the interest, or it may come down from its high horse on the silver question and agree to an international conference that will open the way for its settlement. If other South American states whose bonds are held in England should follow the example of Guatemala, as seems not unlikely, action on the part of England would be hastened.

THE POPULAR CONDEMNATION.

The municipal elections of this week so far have served to confirm, or, rather, to emphasize the drift of all similar elections throughout the North since the year 1894 came in. In a generation there has not been such a revolt against a party in this country as these elections show against the Democracy. Usually local issues and considerations affect municipal contests and the results are not tests of popular sentiment on national issues, but this year has been an exception. The mass of voters seem determined to hit a Democratic head wherever it shows itself as a candidate. The people are incensed at the attempt of the Democratic Congress and administration to carry out a policy which has paralyzed industry, traffic and business. They have become much more incensed when they see that Congress and the President insist upon carrying out their scheme after they must know that it has involved millions of people in distress and tens of thousands in financial ruin. The masses have lost sight of local issues and interests in their purpose to condemn the Democratic policy. Perhaps these hundreds of thousands of voters have hoped that if they should make their protest in the municipal elections. while the bills designed to give American markets to foreigners were under consideration, the Democratic leaders in Congress would heed their voice and desist in their reckless policy. If these leaders in Congress were wise they would heed this protest. It seems, however, to be an instance where "whom the gods would de stroy they first make mad."

This series of unparalleled rebukes administered their opponents should be more than cause of elation to Republicans. The almost certainty of sweeping triumphs throughout the North this fall should make intelligent Republicans serious because of the sense of responsibility which a success reaching from townships and counties up to Congress involves. Power should make a party more watchful and conservative than when it is without it. The certainty of control should inspire the men who believe in the Republican party and who desire honest and intelligent government to see to it that only the best and ablest men are made candidates.

A pleasant incident of Prince Bismarck's recent birthday celebratior, was a visit from a committee of Rhineland women. The Prince made them a little speech, in the course of which he said:

This visit affords me a gratification which far outweighs the venomous attacks of my opponents, many of whom are also opponents of the German empire. It is a reassuring thought that you, who represent the German housewives, believe so firmly in the idea of a united, imperial Germany. This idea, having once gained the support of German women and German homes, must come indestructible. I recognize in the homely traditions of German mothers and ousewives a stronger and more trustworthy guarantee of our political future than any walls or cannon of our fortresses. Let the idea of political unity penetrate straight to the hearts of the wives and mothers, and we shall always find ourselves together. Whatever misfortune may befall us, we shall remain a united nation of brothers and sisters.

From this it would appear that while the Man of Iron is not a "woman's rights man" he does not underrate the influence of women or the value of their support.

On Monday the Milwaukee Sentinel printed facts and figures showing the reductions in the number of employes in leading industries in that city and the corresponding reductions in the earnings of wage workers in 1893, as compared with 1892. They showed that in 1892 the manufacturers of the city paid 53,873 persons \$28,967,400 in wages, an average of \$537.69 4-5 each. In 1893 they paid 50,562 persons \$23,335,349 in wages, a total of ,632,051 less than the sum paid in wages in 1892, a reduction equal to \$111.19 to each person employed in 1893. These statistics were based on reports made by the manufacturers themselves at the close of the year for the purpose of making annual comparisons. They furnish convincing proof of

the operation of the Cleveland panic. To-day the annual election of Rhode Island takes place. Even before the real estate qualification was removed from naturalized voters, the increase in the number of foreign voters engaged in manufactures had made Rhode Island a doubtful State, it going Democratic as often as Republican on State issues, but surely Republican when voting for President. In April, 1893, the vote for Governor stood: Brown, Rep., 21,-830; Baker, Dem., 22,015; Metcalf, Prohibition, 3,265. For President, in 1892, the vote was: Harrison, Rep., 26,972; Cleveland, Dem., 24,335; Weaver, Pop., 228; Bidwell, Pro., 1,654. This year Governor Brown is the Republican candidate and Mr. Baker is again the Democratic.

The scathing rebuke administered by Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, to the militia who refused to obey orders was just and deserved. While there can be no doubt that the Governor's methods were unwise and that he did some unjustifiable acts, notably in establishing a censorship of the telegraph, there can be no defense of the action of the militia. Their refusal to obey orders was mutiny, the highest crime known to military law. The Governor did right in refusing to receive their resignation and dismissing them from the service as unworthy to wear the uniform of the State. This was a light punishment for the offense.

The city controller is right on the question of extra pay to city employes for extra work. It is not legal. They are paid by the year and do not come under the eighthour law. It is their duty to keep their work up, and if they cannot do it by working in the daytime they must work at night. Of course, they have the privilege of resigning, but under no circumstances are they entitled to extra pay. A Republican administration cannot afford to tolerate any such tax-eating business as that.

THE TARIFF DEBATE

Senator Allison Opens the Discussion for the Minority.

He Complains of the Unfairness of Voorhees's Committee and Then Criticises the Ad Valorem System.

FRYE WAKES UP MR. HARRIS

And Enters a Protest Against "Railroading" the Measure.

He Also Tells Senators the Minority Will Maintain Its Rights—Amendments Submitted by Mr. Vest.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — The general public did not seem to have as much interest in the Senate to-day as yesterday, and the attendance did not indicate that the second day of the tariff debate was to excite as much interest as the first.

A bill was reported from the Senate finance committee directing the parting and refining of bullion to be carried on at the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., and was placed on the calendar.

The bill reported by Senator Morgan to give effect to the award of the Paris tribunal on the Bering sea question was passed.

At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was laid before the Senate, and Senator Allison arose to

the Senate, and Senator Allison arose to address that body. In his opening remarks he complained of the methods pursued in the preparation of the bill, of the incomplete examination accorded it in committee and of the difficulty experienced by the minority of the committee in getting information as to the bill. He reviewed the course of the tariff bill to show the leisurely manner in which the Democrats had hitherto pushed it. The House of Representatives elected in 1892 favored a change of tariff policy, but the President did not regard this policy as of sufficient importance to call an extra session. He did, however, call Congress together in special session for consideration of other matters. The committee on ways and means, however, which was primarily charged with consideration of questions of revenue, was appointed at the extra session, and on the 19th of December, 1893-only a few days after the convening of Congress-reported to the House what is known as the Wilson bill, and which, passing through the ordinary stage of the House, appeared in the Senate on the 2d of February, 1894, and was on that day referred to the committee on finance. It was not reported to the Senate until seven weeks afterward. "And when I say," exclaimed Senator Allison, "that this bill was never read in the committee on finance or considered line by line and paragraph by paragraph, I state what is known to every Senator. So that it is worth while," he continued, sarcastically, "for us to consider what sanction is to be given to the report of a committee thus brought into the chamber, being practically the conclu-

It was made plain by the proceedings in this chamber, he remarked, that as regards two features of the bill involving a revenue of \$80,000,000, it came to the Senate as a minority and not as a majority report. Only five out of eleven members of the committee gave their support to that feature. "I may say," went on Mr. Allison, "that I am embarrassed in the examination of this bill by the fact that we have not yet been supplied with the necessary statements and prints of the bill which would enable us to consider it, as a great till of this character ought to be considered."

INDUSTRIES WILL BE STRANGLED. There was not an industry in the country, said Mr. Allison, which would not be injured by this bill, while many of them would be strangled. Such a course had never entered into the minds of the statesmen of the early days of the Republic, and even in 1822-33, when the country was divided into two camps, one insisting on absolute free trade and the other for moderate protection, no such radical measures had been adopted. They never dreamed of putting on the free list or reducing by one-half the duty charged upon articles which could be produced in the United States. The amendmend offered by Mr. Clay, and adopted, provided for the reduction of the import duty 10 per cent every two years, thus tak-ing ten years to bring the tariff down to a basis of 20 per cent. ac valorem. But, instead of taking ten years to reduce the duty, as in the case of the tariff of 1333, this revolutionary measure proposes to accomplish the reduction in one year abruptly and with-

Mr. Allison went on to argue against the feature of the bill changing the duties from specific to ad valorem, and showed the difficulty of getting a just appraisement of their value. In European countries, which were more intimately connected with one another than with ourselves, and the knowledge of the value in the exporting country more accurately known, the method of appraisement proposed in this bill had become antequated and had dropped out of use. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment providing that the value should be fixed by its price at a home market instead of abroad.

Senator Call here asked Senator Allison to yield for a motion to go into executive session. This was the signal for a very lively

a home market instead of abroad.

Senator Call here asked Senator Allison to yield for a motion to go into executive session. This was the signal for a very lively debate, which came up on the Senate with the suddenness of a cyclone, and in which Senators Harris and Frye played the leading roles. The former said he hoped Senator Allison would continue his speech and finish it to-day, for, while he would be glad, personally, to consult the convenience of everyone in the matter of speaking, he thought it necessary to proceed with the consideration of this bill as rapidly as possible.

Senator Allison, who had been speaking for over two hours, said he would be very glad, of course, to defer the remainder of his speech until to-morrow, but he would not do so if it would be distasteful to those in charge of the bill.

"Believing, as I do," said Mr. Harris.

that the business of the country should be

informed at the earliest possible moment where the import duties are to be placed hereafter. I shall insist that the bill be proceeded with as rapidly as possible."

The Vice President here interrupted the discussion to lay the following message from the President before the Senate: "I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State, inclosing the final report of the agent of the United States before the Paris tribunal of arbitration. Also the protocols thus far received and other papers relating

Senator Frye here entered the discussion with a caustic remark about "railroading" the bill through the Senate and a reference to Senator Harris's two notices in the one day of his intention to drive the bill through. "If that is a sample of the way in which the Senator from Tennessee proposes to 'railroad' this bill through the Senate we want to take notice of it here and now,"

"I am much obliged to the Senator from Maine," retorted Mr. Harris, sarcastically, "for his lecture, which he habitually gives us once a week, and I am glad to see him getting it off this early."

"My lectures will depend on the action

of the other side," replied Senator Frye, equally sarcastically. "It is no lecture, however, to inform the Senator from Tennessee that this side of the chamber knows its rights and will maintain them."

The incident closed here, and the motion of Mr. Call that the Senate proceed to consideration of executive business prevailed. After a session of an hour and a quarter the doors were reopened, and the Senate, at 5:20, adjourned. Senator Allison

NEW AMENDMENTS.

Further Changes in the Tariff Bill

Made by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Vest submitted to the Senate to-day a number of amendments to the tariff bill, which had been considered by the finance committee and which will be brought forward in the Senate as committee amendments designed to perfect the bill reported. The

amendments include some minor changes in the chemical schedule, and the following: Cast, polished plate glass, etc., 24 by 50 inches square, is increased in duty from 20 to 22 cents per square foot, and the same article above this size is increased from 35 to 37 cents.

Anchovies, sardines, etc., 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 in the reported bill. The same change is made on fish in cans. Meats, fresh beef, mutton and pork, reduced from 25 to 20.

In paragraph 239 of the spirits schedule, in lines 8 to 14, strike out the words, "Upon all compounds or preparations containing alcohol there shall be levied a duty at the rate of \$1.80 per proof gallon upon the distilled spirits contained therein, in addition to the duty provided by law upon the old ingredients contained in such compounds or preparations," and in lieu thereof restore the provisions as it passed the

The duty on fur hats and bonnets is increased from 35 to 40 per cent, ad valorem.

The glove schedule is entirely rearranged, reading as follows: "Gloves, kid or leather of all descriptions, wholly or partially manufactured, 40 per cent, ad

Valorem."

In smokers' articles the wording of the paragraph concerning tobacco pipes is changed so as to read as in the bill passed by the House.

Fruits, pineapples and bananas are placed specifically on the free list. Canned shell fish are also added to the free list.

There are also changes in the income tax part of the bill. One of these changes adds the word "assessed" at the beginning o Section 54, and it is afterwards provided that this assessment shall be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A proviso is added as follows: "That all non-resident corporations shall be subject to a tax of 2 per cent. upon all undistributed sums sent abroad, which sums, for the purposes of this act, shall be held to be dividends to foreign stockholders or policyholders, and the resident agent or manager of such foreign corporations shall withhold said tax of 2 per cent. from all such undistributed sums and make return thereof and pay the tax therein." The Senate provision requiring corporations to make returns in accordance with the requirements of Section 3735 of the Revised Statutes is stricken out and the House provision restored. An amendment also provides that corporations shall not only give the amounts pald to employes who receive more than \$4,000 per annum, but also their names and addresses and the amount paid

The internal revenue tax on spirits, Section 95, is amended so as to read as follows: "That no distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits on his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original package to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a whole-sale liquor dealer on account of such sales. Provided that he shall be required to keep the books prescribed by Section 3318 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or so much as shall show the date when he sent out any spirits, the serial number of the packages containing the same, the kind and quality of the spirits in wine gallons and taxable gallons, the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages, and the name and residence of the persons to whom sales are made under provisions of Section 5 of an act entitled, 'An act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue,' approved March 5, 1879, as to transcripts shall apply to such books. Any fallure by reason of refusal or willful neglect to jurnish the transcripts shall subject the spirits owned or distilled by the distillery to forfeiture." The amendments offered were proposed as the result of a meeting of the Senate committee on finance to-lay, at which the amendments, which had been heretofore agreed upon by the Democratic memebrs, were considered. Senator Vest was in-

BALL ENDS IN A RIOT

structed to report them to the Senate.

Row at the Carmencita Club Dance in Tammany Hall.

One Man Dead and Others Wounded— Result of an Attempt to Stop a Skirt Dance in a Sport's Box.

NEW YORK, April 3.-From revelry to lot was but a step, and a short one at that, at the masque ball of the Carmencita Club, in Tammany Hall, about 3 o'clock this morning. There were upon the floor and in the boxes not far from 1,500 persons, and though the bar was closed there was no lack of intoxicants, so that when the disturbance began many persons were crazed with drink. Roundsman Shay precipitated the trouble by undertaking to stop the performance that was going on in a box occupied by Eddie Hirsch, keeper of a Coney island dance hall, and a party of his friends. The officer was told to mind his own business, whereupon he tried to pull Hirsch from the box. Instantly a rush was made for the officer. Other policemen in the hall went to Shay's assistance. Bottlas and chairs were made use of by the crowd. Clubs were swung lustily and many heads felt the force of the "locusts." In the midst of the affray the lights were extinguished, but the struggle did not even then abate. When the lights were again turned on one man was lying dead upon the steps leading to the street. His name was Terence Gallagher, aged thirty-three years, a race-track tout, whose residence was No. 122 East One-hundred-and-twentyfifth street. Mark Buckner, a Baxter street puller-in, had his head cracked, and may lie. George Bernstein, a barkeeper, was badly cut in the hand. The fight lasted until a call sent to the nearest police station had brought to the hall a detail of officers strong enough to overawe the frenzied crowd. The police say that Gallagher's leath was caused by heart disease. It is alleged that roundsman Shay, whose effort to stop a skirt dance in Eddle Hirsch's box brought on the row, had been drinking, and was, in fact, drunk. The organizer of the Carmencita Club is Edward A. Corey, an ex-detective and a former partner of Billy McGlory, of dive fame. Corey now has a saloon at No. 115 East Fourteenth street. The programme shows that among the honorary members are the leaders of several East Side political clubs.

STEEL CASTING TRUST.

Six of the Leading Companies of the Country Form a Combination.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3 .- Six of the leading steel casting companies of the country have formed a combination known as the American Steel Casting Company, and have organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$4,200,000. The new company has taken charge. The following companies have become part of the new concern: The Pittsburg Steel Casting Company, of Pittsburg; the Sharon Steel Casting Comapny, of Snaron, Pa.; the Syracuse Steel Casting Company, of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Norristown Steel Casting Company, of Norristown, Pa.; the Standard Steel Casting Company, of Chester, Pa.; and the Sould Steel Casting Company, or Alliance, O. The new concern includes all the steel foundries in the country except two, which are not regarded as competitors. Mr. J. K. Bole, of this city, has been elected president of the new organization.

A large stockholder in the new organization, speaking of the combine, said: "The purpose of the combination is to put an end to the cut-throat rivalry that has marked the operations of the steel founders during the last few years. The combination is not a trust in any sense, and it is not intended to squeeze the trade, for if the plans of the company are successful steel casting prices will be brought down as low as iron castings." The general office of the company will be located at Chester, Pa. J. K. Bote, who has been reelected president of the company, was until recently general manager of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company, of this city.

A Dizzy-Hended Window Washer. CHICAGO, April 3.—Thomas Gillen, vindow washer, narrowly escaped a frigh

window washer, narrowly escaped a frightful fall from a ledge of the Board of Trade
Building to-day, and was rescued by a
fireman in the nick of time. Gillen had
gone out of a window on to the ledge, and
while at work some one locked the casement. Becoming dizzy the man clung to
the wall and screamed frantically for help.
The streets were soon blocked by an immense crowd, who cheered loudly as truckman Sullivan, of the fire department,
climbed along a ladder, and, with the aid
of another, seized and rescued Gillen just
as he was overcome by fright and lost his
balance.

May Be Settled Peaceably.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—The long drawn out fire and police board controversy seems to be in a fair way to be finally settled within a day or two. The Supreme Court to-day agreed to take original jurisdiction if quo warranto proceedings were brought before it by the Attorney-general. The attorneys reached an agreement and Attorney-general Engley, assisted by District Attorney Stoll, proceeded to prepare papers for the quo warranto proceedings. The Supreme Court agreed to give a decision with all possible haste.

DEMOCRAT SEATED

Mr. Joy, a Fairly Elected Republican, Ousted from the House.

The Deadlock Broken for a Few Hours and Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, Declared a Representative.

HILBORN ALSO TO BE OUSTED

And His Seat Given to English, the California Contestant.

An "Ex" Reappointed on the Solicitation of Mr. Cooper—Big Increase in the Public Debt Last Month.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The deadlock which has prevailed in the House for the week past over the Joy-O'Neill contested election case was broken to-day. The Republicans refused to answer to their names, but the Democrats rallied a bare quorum, 167 to 12, and, amid some applause, the Speaker announced that the deadlock had been broken, and that the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Joy had been declared not entitled to the seat had been carried. The Speaker stated the pending question to be on the Republican substitute for the resolution declaring O'Neill elected and entitled to a seat, the substitute declaring that he was not elected and not entitled to his seat. As the quesion was being stated Mr. Joy, who had just been unseated, came down the aisle from the cloak room, hat in hand. The Republicans, with hand and voice, cheered their departing colleague.

Ten Democrats and two Populists voted against the resolution to unseat Mr. Joy, as follows: Boen (Populist), Bryan, Cooper of Indiana, Dearmond, Hall of Missouri, Harris, Harter, McKeighan (Populist), Sibley, Morgan, Ryan and Marshall.

The Republican resolution declaring that O'Neill was not entitled to the seat was defeated—160 to 23.

.In addition to those who voted against unseating Mr. Joy, the following Democrats and Populists voted in favor of the resolution, adverse to Mr. O'Neill's claims: Cooper of Texas, Dunphy, Everett, Geary, Griffin, Hendrix, Hutchinson of Texas, Outhwalte, Pendleton and Kem (Populist.)

Mr. Weaver moved to reconsider the vote,

Mr. Outhwaite made the point that it was an intervening motion, and therefore not in order. After some debate the Chair sustained the point of order, and also refused to entertain an appeal from his decision, upon the demand of Mr. Lacey. The last vote was taken on the following:

"Resolved, That John J. O'Neill was elected a Representative to the Fifty-third Congress from the Eleventh congressional district of Missouri, and that he is entitled

to the seat.

The resolution was adopted—155 to 28. There was some Democratic applause upon the announcement, and by the direction of the Speaker, Mr. O'Neill, who was in the hall, came forward to the bar of the House and was sworn in.

According to the terms of the special order the House then immediately proceeded with consideration of the English-Hilborn case, two hours being allowed for debate. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, tried to effect an arrangement by which the time for debate should be extended two hours, but Mr. Grosvenor objected, and Mr. Brown, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on elections, in charge of the case, took the floor and made the opening argu-

ment in favor of the Democratic contestant, Mr. English.

Mr. Raed, in reply, made a very earnest argument in favor of Mr. Hilborn. He said in conclusion, addressing the Democratic side of the House: "Gentlemen, you cannot afford to discredit yourselves twice."

After some further remarks by Mr. Waugh and Mr. Daniels in favor of the claims of the contestee, Mr. Hilborn himself took the floor in defense of his rights to his seat. Messrs. Bowers and Loud also spoke in favor of the contestee, and Messrs. McGuire and Brown against his claims. The debate then closed and a vote was had upon the first half of the substitute for the resolution of the election committee, declaring Mr. Hilborn legally elected and entitled to his seat. The first part of the subresolution was defeated—83 to 136.

The next vote was on the second part of the resolution, declaring Mr. English entitled to his seat. The Republicans generally voted on the resolution declaring Mr. Hilborn entitled to his seat. Eleven Democrats and four Populists also voted for the contestee, as follows: Abbott, Bartlett, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Coombs, Crawford, Harris, Latimer, McLaurin, Ryan, Shell and Strait, Democrats; Bell, Boen, McKeighan and Pence, Populists.

The Republicans refused to vote upon the English portion of the resolutions, and the

ing 11 to 160. A truce was then declared for the night, and at 5:40 p. m. the House adjourned.

Ar. Joy, who was unseated to-day, says he will be a candidate for Congress this fall.

Democratic qurorum failed, the result be-

Rose Above Party for Once. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative Cooper amazed his Democratic colleagues in the Indiana delegation to-day by voting against the motion to unseat Mr. Joy. of St. Louis, in the O'Neill-Joy contested election case, and afterwards voting against the motion to award the seat to O'Neill. Mr. Cooper took the trouble to investigate the case, and was naturally forced to the conclusion that Mr. O'Neill had not the shadow of a claim to the seat.

PLACE FOR R. M. JOHNSON. Mr. Cooper Gets a Slice of Pie for a Constituent. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- R. M. Johnson, who was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Sixth Auditor's office, held that position during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. In December, 1889, he was removed, and Mr. Boone Chambers, a clerk in the bureau from Virginia, was promoted to his place. President Harrison requested Secretary Windom to appoint Giles W. Smith, of Indianapolis, to this position, but the then Sixth Auditor protested against Mr. Smith's appointment, whereupon he was allowed to select Mr. Chambers for chief clerk, and Mr. Smith was made chief of a division in the bureau at the same salary, \$2,500 per year. Mr. Johnson is a resident of Bloomington, Ind., and his ap-pointment was secured by Hon. George W. Cooper, member of Congress from the Fifth district. Mr. Cooper had been pressing Mr. Johnson for a number of positions in the Treasury Department, and at first wanted him appointed deputy Second Controller, and, failing in this, urged his appointment as assistant register.

Other Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to

the Senate:
Treasury—John B. Brawley, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury; George A. Howard, of Tennessee, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer James
H. Perry to be chief engineer.
Postmasters—Samuel McElroy, Chicago
Heights, Ill.; Alonzo B. Poole, Rochelle,
Ill.; James J. Pearson, Pontiac, Ill.
The following nominations were confirmed
by the Senate in executive session to-day;
Henry J. Schulte, appraiser of merchandise
at Cincinnati; Henry D. Lemon, surveyor
of customs at Cincinnati; Ensigns Howston
Eldridge and Henry B. Wilson, lieutenants
(junior grade) in the navy; Americus V.
Rice, pension agent at Columbus, O.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It Increases Nearly Fourteen Million Dollars During March.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The regular monthly debt statement shows the cash balance in the treasury on March 31, 1894, to have been \$133,950,025, of which \$100,000,000 was gold reserve. The decrease in the cash for the month of March was \$4,172,339. The interest-bearing debt is given as \$634,940,930, an increase of \$9,068,930. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the streasury aggregated \$614,-627,040, an increase of \$4.717,133. The total

debt of the United States on March 31, 1894, is shown to have been \$1,631,921,131, a net increase for the month of \$13,786.063.

Of the cash in the treasury \$116,223,428 was in gold coin and \$60,232,615 in gold bars, making the total gold \$176,456,044. Of the silver in the treasury \$365,807,734 were in dollars, \$17,073,267 in subsidiary coin and \$127,220,607 in bars, making the total amount in silver \$510,101,208. The paper currency amounted to \$87,684,480, and deposits in national bank depositaries, disparsing officers' balances, \$16,538,986, making the total cash in the treasury \$790,780,717.

NEW AND OLD INVENTIONS.

Patents Granted Citizens of Indiana-List of Expirations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 3.-Patents were issued to-day to the following citizens of Indiana: Mary L. Garr, Indianapolis, baby carriage; Walter G. Burns, Fort Wayne, game apparatus; Isaac L. Carman, North Salem, assignor of one-half to J. H. Mc-Gee, Max, tire tightener; Robert S. Carr, Hamilton, O., assignor to F. C. Ball, Muncie, jar fastener; Frank E. Davis, Colum-bus, assignor of one-half to J. B. McCoy, Indianapolis, piano truck; Columbus Mills, Gas City, device for heating and ventilat-ing rooms; Joseph W. Nethery, assignor to Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, pneumatic straw stacker; T. Reeves, assignor to Reeves & Co., Columbus, straw-stacking machine; William H. Rickaback, assignor of one-half to W. Huston, Mishawaka, elevator; Albert E. Whitaker, LaPorte, motor.

Patents on several hundred inventions expired by limitation to-day. Among them were: Breech-loading firearms, L. M. Earle, Pella, Ia.; paper boxes, L. P. Heath, Springfield, Mass., assignor to Powers Paper Company; center and bracket lamps, G. Sherwin and E. Hoople, Brooklyn, N. Y.; electric magnetic boiler feed regulators, R. A. Hayes, Elgin, Ill.; dynamo electric machines, D. F. J. Leontin, Paris, France; cotton press, F. C. McKee, Jackson, Miss.; harvesters, O. N. Skaaras, Hale, Wis., assignor of one-half his right to Louis Bagger & Co., Washington, D. C.; steam and air brakes, H. H. Taylor, Warsaw, and A. McCornish, East St. Louis, Ill., assignors to J. F. Gegnon, St. Louis, Mo., and C. D. Seet, Springfield, Mass.; grain binders, C. B. Withington, Janesville, Wis., assignor to C. H. and L. J. McCormick, Chicago; grain binders, P. F. Hodges and F. S. Blim, Massillon, O.; steam engine governors, S. A. West, San Francisco, assignor of one-half to P. Hinkle.

THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Gresham Listens to Two Envoys-Consul Braida's Conduct.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-B. B. Seat, United States consular agent at Bluefields, and Samuel Well, a merchant of that place, called at the State Department to-day to see Secretary Gresham and explain to him the conditions on the Mosquito coast which had caused them to come to Washington as a delegation in the interests of the American residents. Secretary Gresham was due at the Cabinet meeting, and could not delay, so the interview was postponed. Seat and Well made another visit after the Cabinet meeting, and talked with Secretary Gresham for half an hour. The Secretary was then obliged to go to the Capitol, and the interview was broken on. with the understanding that it shall be resumed to-merrow

No word has yet reached the State Department confirming the report that the Nicaraguan government has withdrawn the exequaters of United States Consul Braida and British Consul Bingham at Greytown for their part in the Bluefields episode. There can be no question of the right of a government to thus reject a consul, even without explanation, and the United States has acceded to this doctrine in the past, Braida was appointed to his post from New Jersey in January, 1892, and the emolu-ments amount to about \$2,500 per annum. There is reason to believe that his course has not been entirely satisfactory, and that he has been strongly admonished by the department to refrain from interference in the political affairs of Bluefields and to confine himself to his consular duties, but nevertheless, the Nicaraguan government has certainly not helped towards a satisfactory solution of the difficulty by arbitrarily removing our consul just at a time when the United States was about to investigate the matter. This investigation will be conducted by Capt. John Crittenden Watson, commanding the cruiser San Francisco, for Admiral Benham's retirement is so near at hand that he would be preclud-ed from completing the task if he had undertaken it. A cablegram was addressed to-day by acting Secretary McAdoo to Admiral Benham, on board the San Francisco at San Lucia, W. I., relieving him of further duty, and permitting him to return to the United States either from San Lucia direct, or from Colon. He has seen his last naval service, for he will retire probably next Tuesday. The San Francisco is coaling at San Lucia, and is expected to remain there until to-morrow night, at least, when she will sail for Bluefields, arriving by Monday.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL. Bland will Try to Pass It Over the

President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The question of passing the Bland seignlorage bill over President Cleveland's veto was to have come before the House to-day, but was prevented by the contested election cases. Active preparations have been made by the elements for and against the President's position. Representative Tracey sent 174 letters to Democratic members who could be relied on to sustain the President. The letter is as follows:

"Sir-Mr. Bland has given notice that on Tuesday, April 3, he will ask to have the seignlorage bill passed over the President's veto. I am directed by the minority members of the committee on coinage, weights and measures to urge you to be present in the House that day and remain until the vote has been taken."

Representative Tracey says the veto will be sustained by a large vote. "It will not be far short of 200, if there is a full 'Iouse," said he. "There will be the vote of those against the bill in the first place and the added vote of those who wish to sustain the President, although formerly favorable to the bill."

Representative Bynum will make a speech voicing the position of those who favored the silver bill, but who will now support

the President. Mr. Bynum voted with Mr.

Bland on the bill, but they will part com-

pany on the veto.

Representative Bland has arranged his programme for the contest over the veto. It contemplates several speeches protesting against the veto. There is no limit to the debate, as the question of sustaining or defeating the President's action is one of high privilege. He will listen to no compromise, but insists upon a lebate and a vote. "If the Republicans do not vote," said Mr. Bland, "I think we can pass the bill over the veto by a two-thirds vote of the Democrats, but if the Republicans vote they will probably sustain the veto." Mr. Tracey says it is absolutely certain that the Republicans will vote.

Uncle Sam's Monopoly. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Government

Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a comparatively new one, and, since its beginning in a small way in 1862, has had a hard fight with the three or four bank-note companies which had previously held the government contracts and their successors. When the contract for furnishing the postage stamps was awarded to the bureau recently it marked the close of this long warfare and placed under government control the last class of securities issued by the authority of Congress. Now the bureau is the only establishment which has anything to do with the printing of government bonds, national currency, internal revenue stamps and postage stamps. While the fight in Congress over the new departure is not yet ended, it seems probable that none of the government engraving will be done by private concerns in the future.

The Good Old Ship Alliance. ASHINGTON, April 2.—The good

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The good old ship Alliance, which sailed from Calao, Peru, Feb. 1, has arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, safe and sound. It was a long trip, and made almost entirely under sail. The plan of having the Alliance remain on the South Atlantic station temporarily has been abandoned, and she will resume her journey home, working her way leisurely along the Atlantic coast, and on her arrival at New York she will be put out of commission and used as a training ship for naval apprentices. She is one of the few wooden vessels still on the naval list.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following postmasters have been appointed in Indiana: Alexander Pence, Linwood, Madison county, vice J. N. Thomas, resigned; Charles Pepper, Peppertown, Franklin county, vice J. W. Stewart, removed; J. E. Riley, Vanburen, Grant county, vice J. F. Swan, removed

Annual Distribution of Seeds. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The annual dis-

tribution of seeds by the Agricultural De-